

2014 Migration Update Report

by

Graeme Hugo

ARC Australian Professorial Fellow and

Professor of Geography,

The University of Adelaide

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Outline of Presentation

- **Introduction**
- **Some Data Issues**
- **Global Trends**
- **Australian Trends**
 - **Permanent**
 - **Temporary**
- **Issues: Impact on Regional Areas**
- **Conclusion**

The Importance of Migration Data

- Migration is a highly contested area and much of the discussion around it is not supported with evidence
- Globally the measurement of migration had not kept up with its increasing scale or changing nature
- Transnational circulation, return migration, temporary migration, circular migration largely ignored in standard data collection which is still locked into the permanent migration model
- Initiatives of UN, OECD and World Bank to bring together migration data

Australian Migration Data

- DIBP
 - information on all entrants and departures
 - however, loss of *Immigration Update* publication
- 5 Yearly Censuses
 - suite of migration questions
 - need to include a question to capture non-permanent migration and differentiate them from permanent migrants
 - immigration clearly being missed in some regional areas
- Excellent initiatives
 - DIBP data bases (eg spatial)
 - Data linking initiative
 - DIBP sponsored longitudinal survey of refugees
 - “irregular migrant” survey

Global International Migration, 1980-2013

Source: United Nations, 2011 and 2013

Year	Number of Migrants	% of Total Population
1980	99,300,000	2.2
1990	155,518,065	2.9
1995	165,968,778	2.9
2000	178,498,563	2.9
2005	195,245,404	3.0
2010	213,943,812	3.1
2013	232,000,000	3.2

2013 International Migrants

Source: United Nations International Population Division

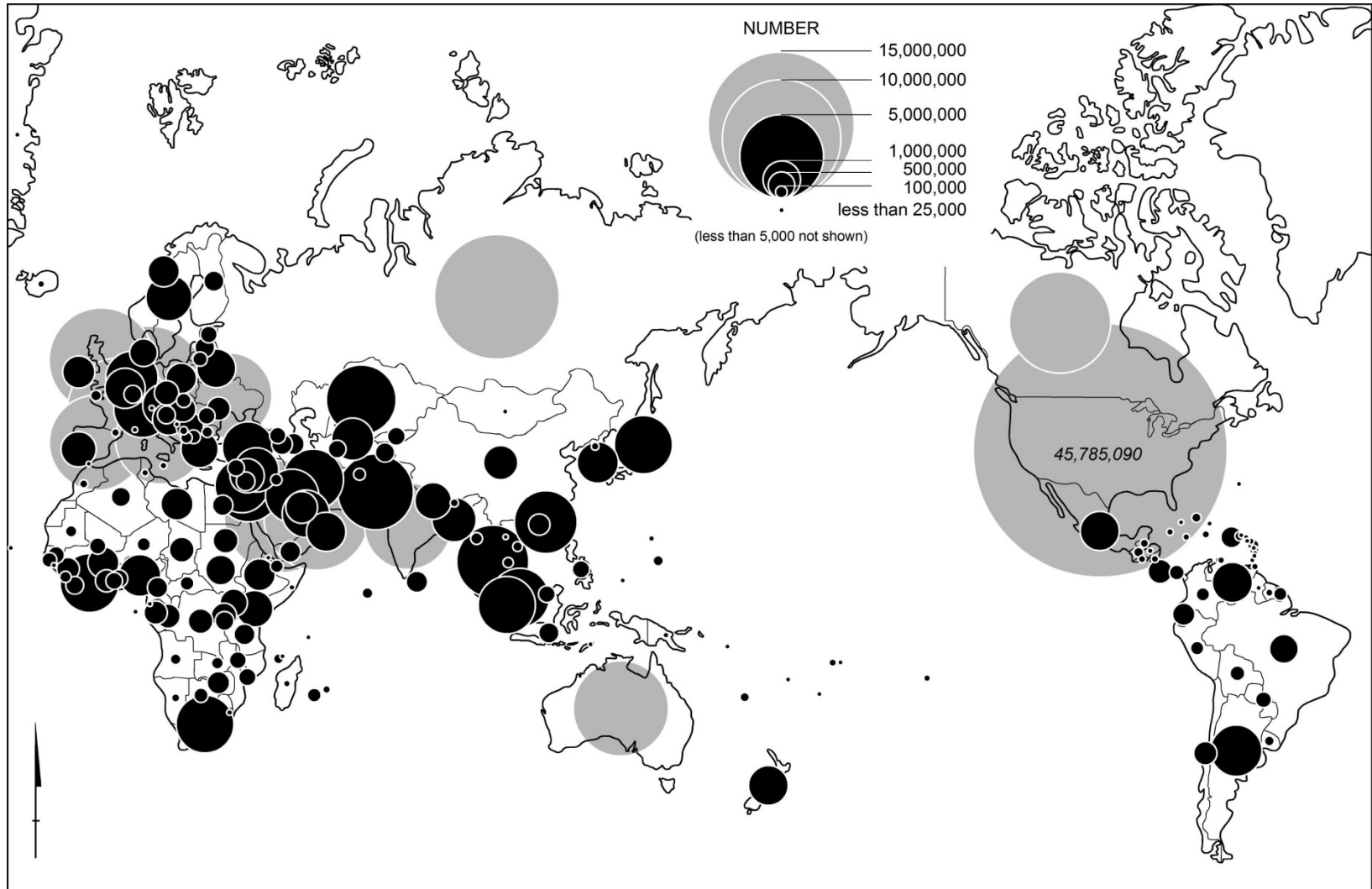
- 232m living outside country of birth (195m in 2005)
- 137m in high income countries (11% of total)
- 95m of them from low income countries (1.8% of total)
- 2000-05 – increased 12.8m
- 2005-10 – increased 10.5m
- 2010-13 – increased 18m
- Females 49%

Global Trends

- Record numbers of “people of concern” of UNHCR
- South-south migration is similar in scale to south-north migration
- Asia has increased its role as a leading destination of migrants as well as origin
- Current estimates of remittances sent by migrants are now US billion 542, far exceeding the level of Overseas Development Assistance (World Bank 2014)

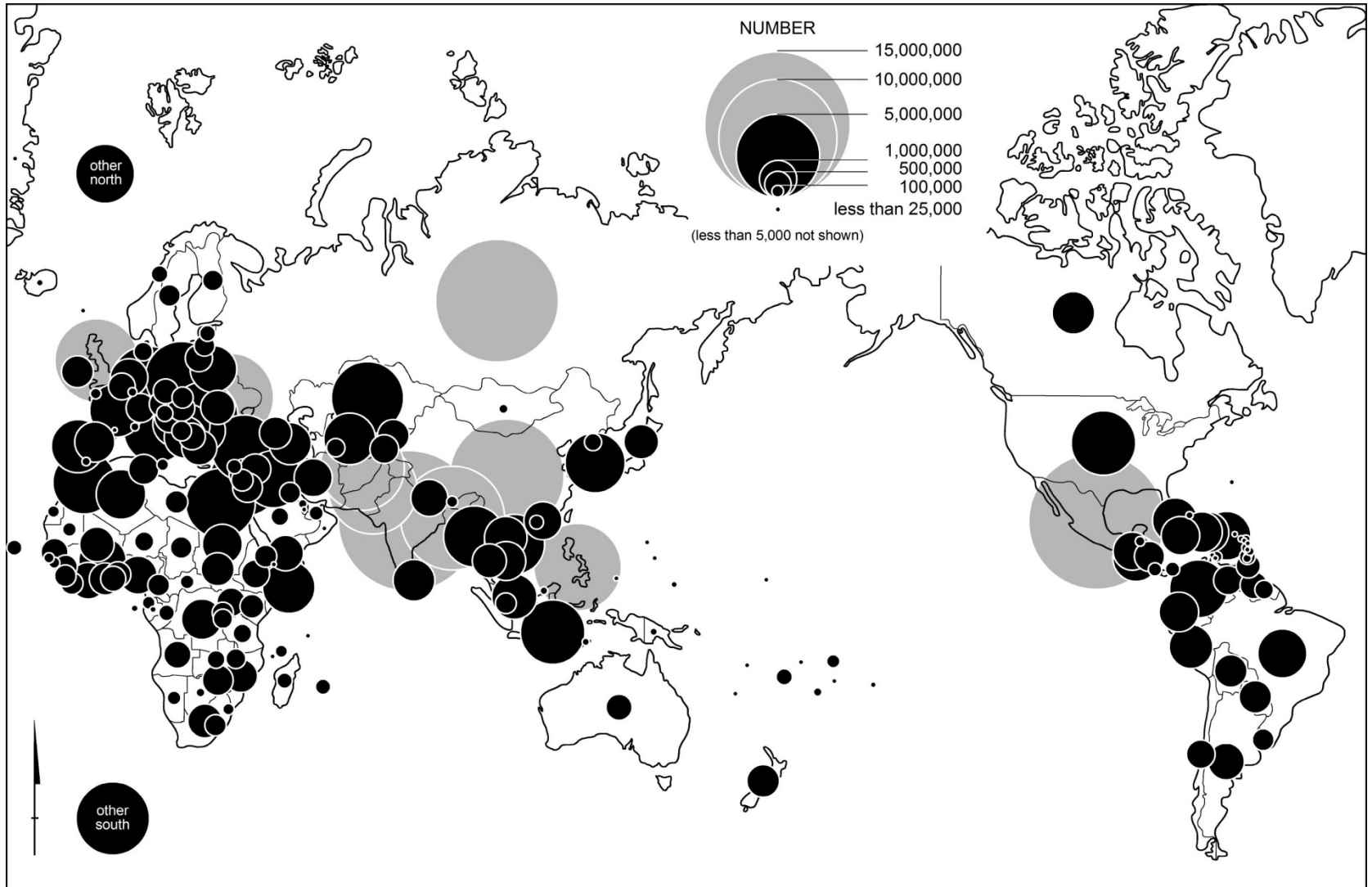
International Migration by Country of Destination, 2013

Source: United Nations 2013



International Migration by Country of Origin, 2013

Source: United Nations 2013



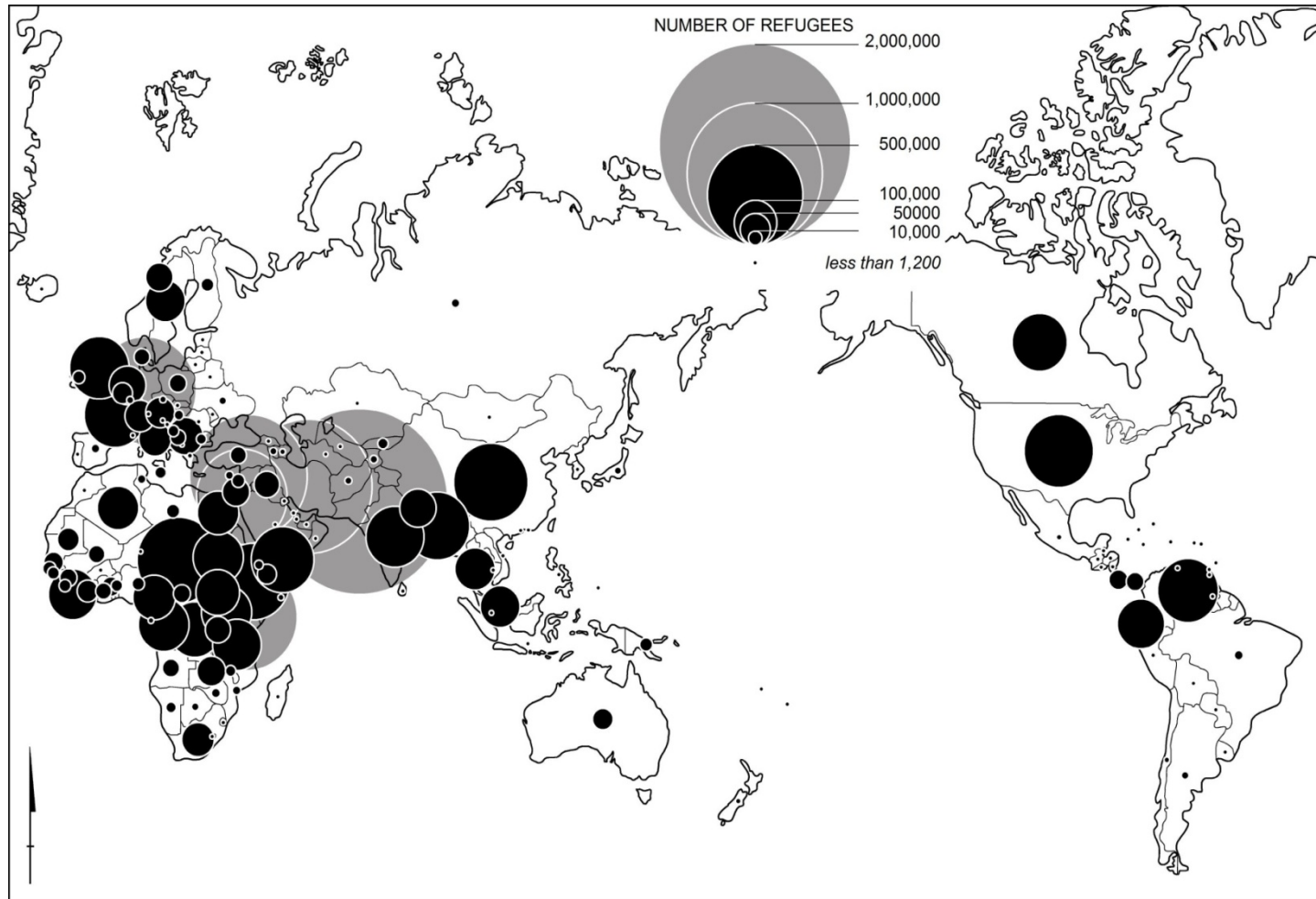
World Refugee Situation, End 2013

Source: UNHCR 2013 and 2014

	Number	% Annual Change
Refugees	11,003,862	11.4
People in Refugee-like situations	699,317	13.0
Asylum Seekers	1,171,762	24.3
IDPs	1,356,182	-12.2
Refugees in LDCs	9,423,453	0.04

Total Refugees and People in Refugee Like Situations by Country of Asylum, End 2011

Source: UNHCR, 2012



The Asia-Pacific Region

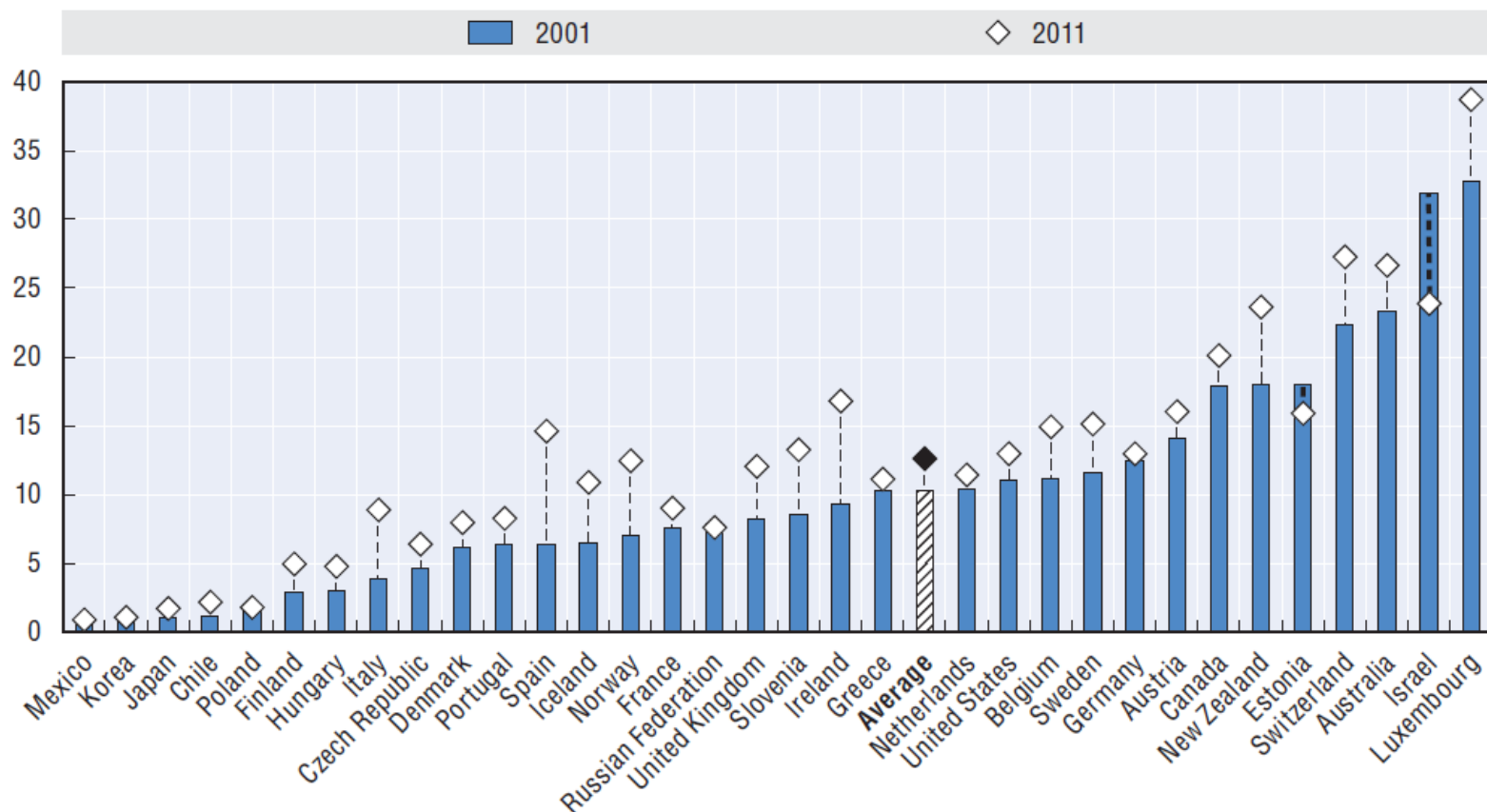
- The 2015 formation of the Asian Economic Community
- Increasing calls from the Pacific to open up migration opportunities in Australia (PACER+ negotiations)
- Increasing significance of Intra-Asian and north-south migration in Asia. 22.7% of global economy in 1990, 28.6% in 2013 and projected to be 31.2% in 2019 (IMF 2014)
- Increasing skilled migration policies and programs in Asian countries

Australia: A Country of Immigration

- **27 percent born overseas in 2011**
- **20 percent Australia-born with an overseas-born parent(s) in 2011**
- **1,142,560 persons temporarily present at 31 March 2014**
- **Without postwar migration the Australian population would be less than 13 million compared with 23.3 million in 2013**

Foreign-born population, 2001 and 2011, Percentage of the total Population

Source: OECD 2013, p.37



Notes: Data for Germany, Greece, Japan, Korea and Mexico are for 2000 and 2010; for Chile and the Russian Federation, 2002 and 2010; for Slovenia, 2002 and 2011. Data for France exclude persons born abroad who were French at birth.

Sources: OECD International Migration Database except Japan and Korea in 2011 (UN Population division) and Greece in 2011 (Eurostat). 2011 data for France are estimates.

Indicators of Australian Diversity, 2011

Source: ABS, 2011 Census

Indicator	Percent
Born overseas	26.1
Born overseas in CALD country	16.6
Australia-born with an overseas-born parent	18.8
Speaks language other than English at home	19.2
Ancestry (multi response) in a CALD country	28.7
Ancestry (multi response) in an Asian Country	9.9
Non-Christian religion	22.3
Indigenous Population	2.6
No. of birthplace groups with 10,000 +	67
No. of birthplace groups with 1,000 +	133
No. of indigenous persons	548,369

Indicators of Greater Sydney Diversity, 2011

Source: ABS, 2011 Census

Indicator	Percent
Born overseas	36.4
Born overseas in NES country	28.0
Australia-born with an overseas-born parent	23.0
Speaks language other than English at home	34.3
Ancestry (first response) in a CALD country	41.1
Non-Christian religion	14.3
Indigenous Population	1.3
No. of birthplace groups with 10,000 +	38
No. of birthplace groups with 1,000 +	97
No. of indigenous persons	54,745

Australia's Changing Ethnic Profile

	First Response	Second Response
<hr/>		
2006		
% Asian Ancestry	8.2	3.8
% Australian Ancestry	29.1	36.9
% British, Irish, Anlo Ancestry	44.2	29.7
2011		
% Asian Ancestry	10.7	4.4
% Australian Ancestry	24.6	33.8
% British, Irish, Anglo Ancestry	45.9	32.0
% Asian Born	8.6	
Asian Language Spoken at Home	11.2	

Main Impacts of Change in Government

- Splitting of DIAC into DIBP and a section in DSS
- Major shifts in Asylum Seeker Policy. Operation Sovereign Borders.
- Reduction in planning number for Humanitarian Entrants
- Largely maintenance of remainder of migration program

Changes in the Name of Australia's Federal Government Department and Ministry Administering Immigration, 1945-2013

Year	Title of Department
1945	Department of Immigration
1974	Department of Labour and Immigration
1975	Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs
1982	Department of Immigration, Local Government and Ethnic Affairs
1993	Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs
1995	Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs
2001	Department of Immigration, Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs
2005	Department of Immigration and Citizenship
2013	Department of Immigration and Border Protection

Contemporary Population Growth Rates (% pa)

Source: ESCAP 2013; Population Reference Bureau 2012 and 2013; ABS 2013

Country/Region	Year	Rate Per Annum	Population 2013 (millions)
World	2012-13	1.1	7137
LDCs (excl. China)	2012-13	1.6	4534
MDCs	2012-13	0.2	1246
Europe and the New Independent States	2012-13	0.0	740
North America	2012-13	0.9	352
ESCAP Region	2012-13	1.0	4326
Indonesia	2012-13	1.2	249
Australia	2012-13	1.6	23.1
Australia	2008-09	1.8	
South Australia	2012-13	1.0	1.67
South Australia	2008-09	0.9	

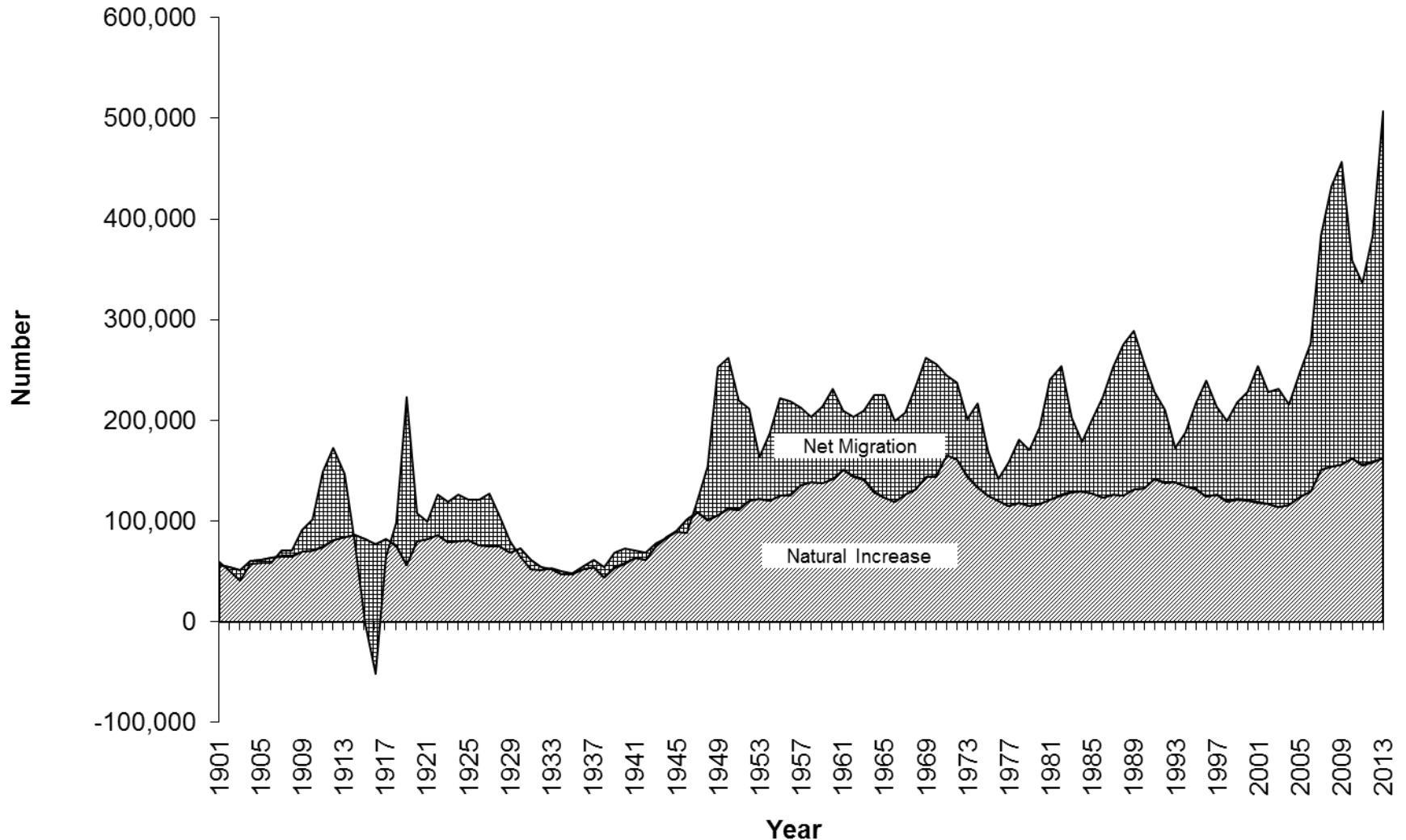
Projections of the Population of Australia and South Australia

Source: ABS Estimated Resident Population data Projections 2005, 2008 and 2013

	Australia			South Australia		
	ABS 2005	ABS 2008	ABS 2013	ABS 2005	ABS 2008	ABS 2013
	Series B			Series B		
2011 Actual	22.3	22.3	22.3	1.64	1.64	1.64
2021 Projected	23.9	25.6	26.5	1.63	1.81	1.83
2051 Projected	28.0	34.2	38.0	1.58	2.16	2.42

Australia: Total Population Growth Showing the Natural Increase and Net Migration Components, 1901-2013

Source: ABS 1986 and ABS Australian Demographic Statistics, various issues



Recent Migration Trends

Permanent

Skill

Family

Humanitarian

Other

Temporary

457

Students

Working Holiday Makers

New Zealanders?

Other

Net Overseas Migration contains elements of both with requirement that a person has to have spent 12 of the last 16 months in Australia to be a Net Overseas Migration Gain

Australia: Components of Population Growth

Source: ABS 2013 and 2014

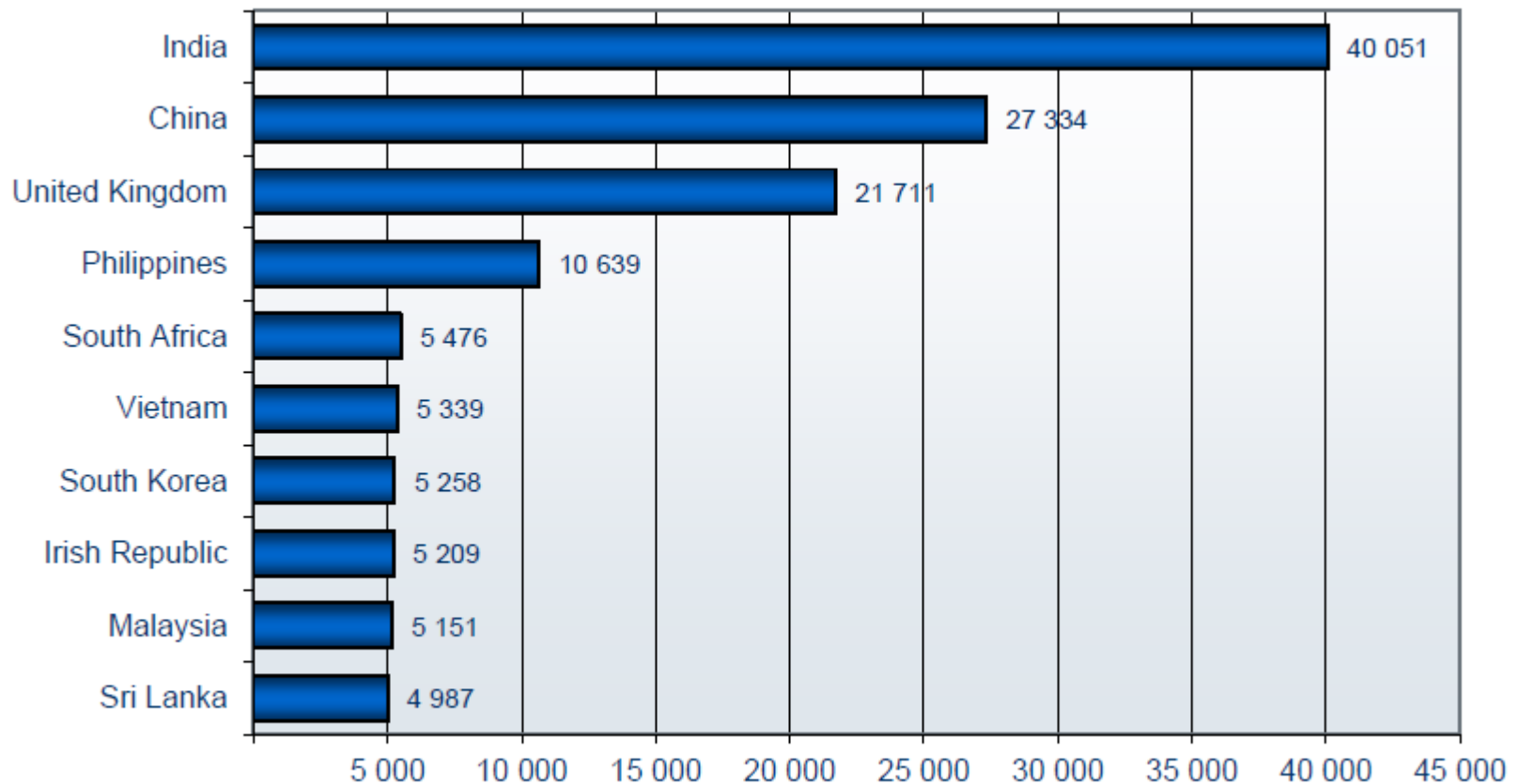
Year	Australia		South Australia	
	% Total Population Growth Per Annum	Net Overseas Migration	% Total Population Growth Per Annum	Net Overseas Migration
2006	1.47	182,196	0.99	12,259
2007	1.60	244,030	0.88	13,894
2008	2.19	315,687	1.23	17,617
2009	1.82	246,900	1.30	17,173
2010	1.40	172,038	0.86	10,894
2011	1.57	205,679	0.89	10,044
2012	1.79	241,151	0.92	11,203
2013	1.73	235,797	0.91	11,872

Program Numbers

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
	<i>Outcome</i>			<i>Planning Level</i>
Planning Level	185,000	190,000	190,000	190,000
Skill	125,755	129,250	128,550	128,550
Regional Skilled	16,471	16,000		
Family	58,604	60,185	60,885	60,885
Special Eligibility	639	565	565	565
Humanitarian	13,750	20,119		

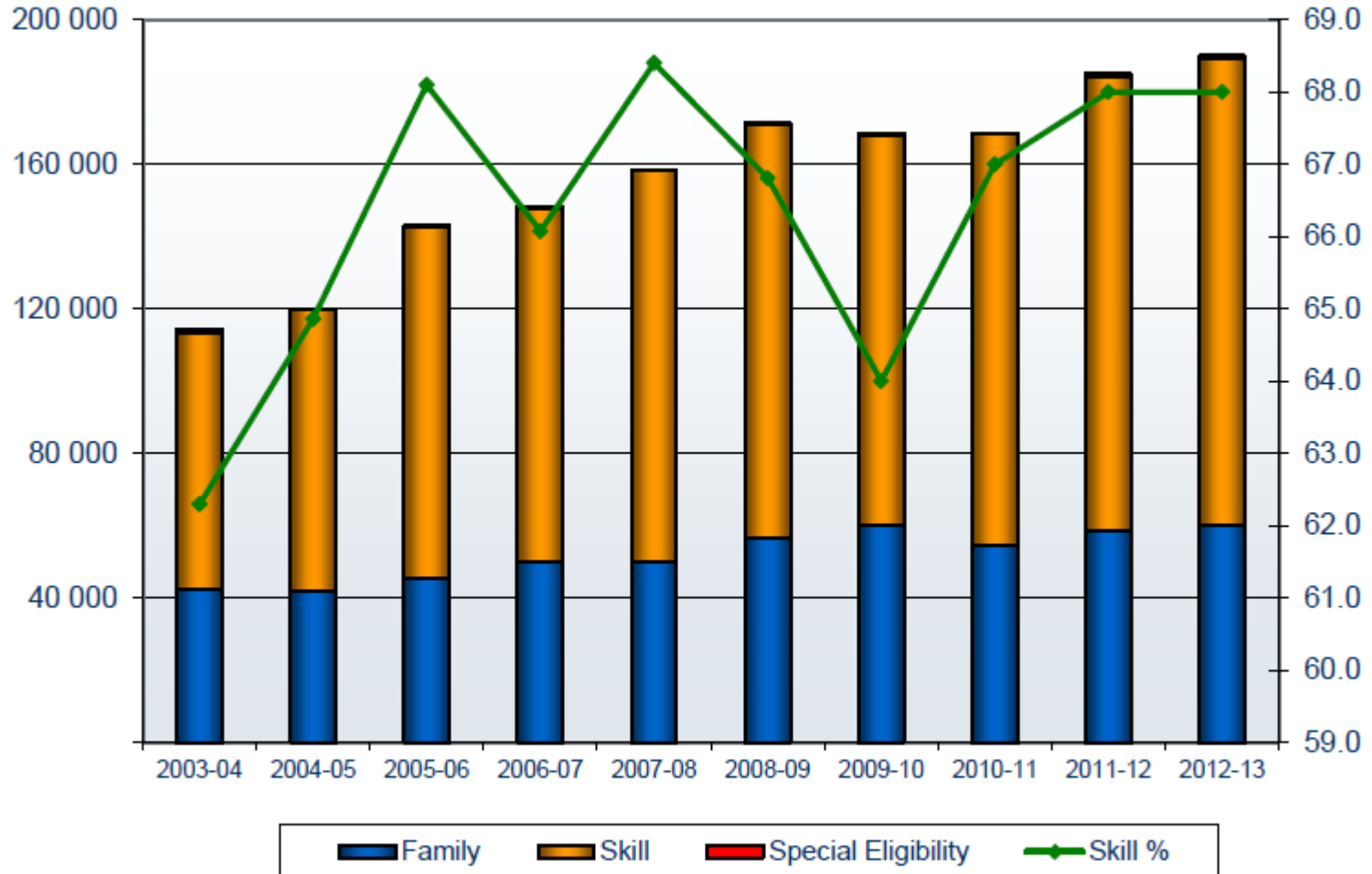
Top ten citizenships of migrants 2012-13

Source: DIAC 2013, p.5



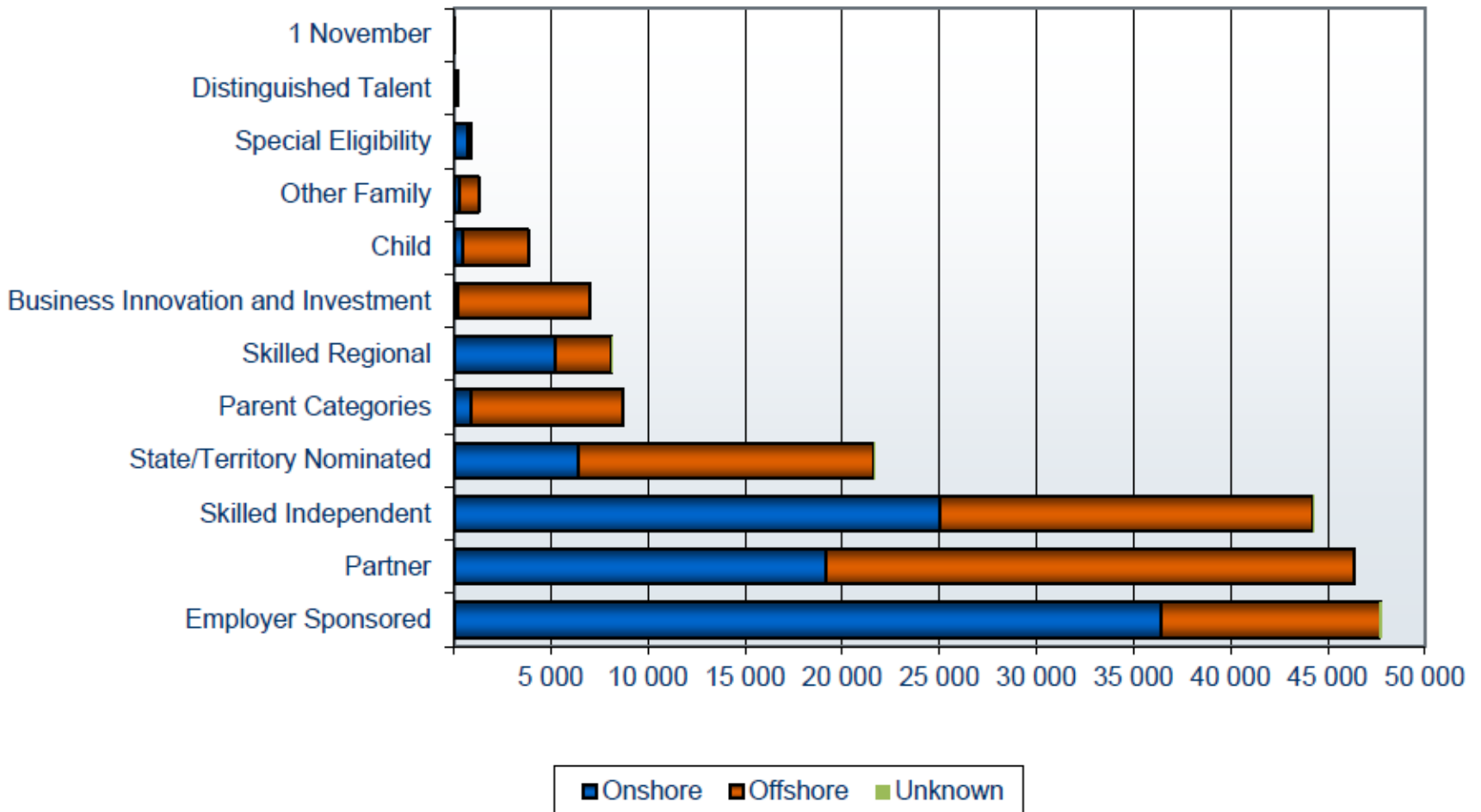
Migration program outcomes from 2003-04 to 2012-13

Source: DIAC 2013, p.4



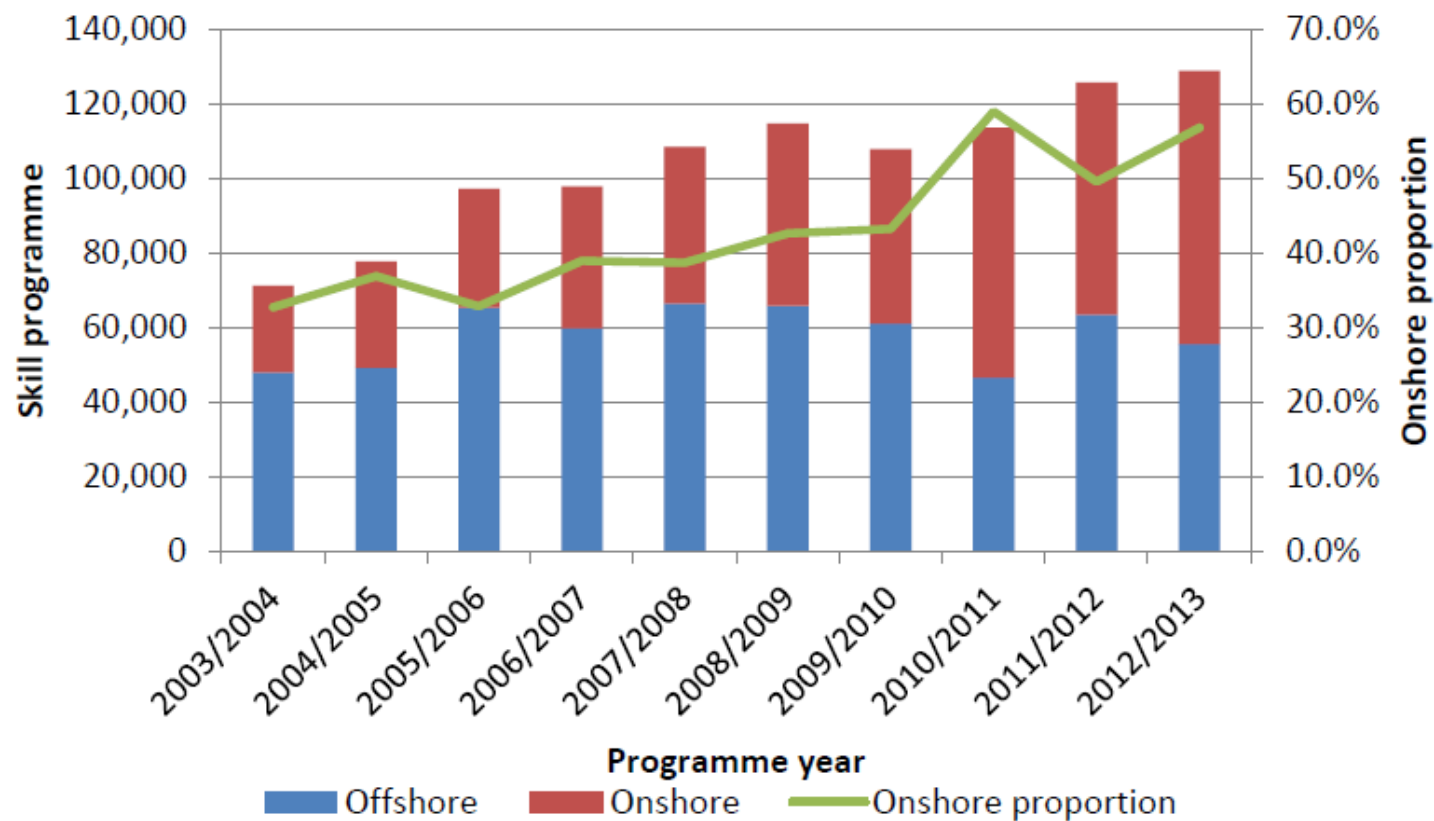
Migration program category outcomes 2012-13 – onshore versus offshore

Source: DIAC 2013, p.5



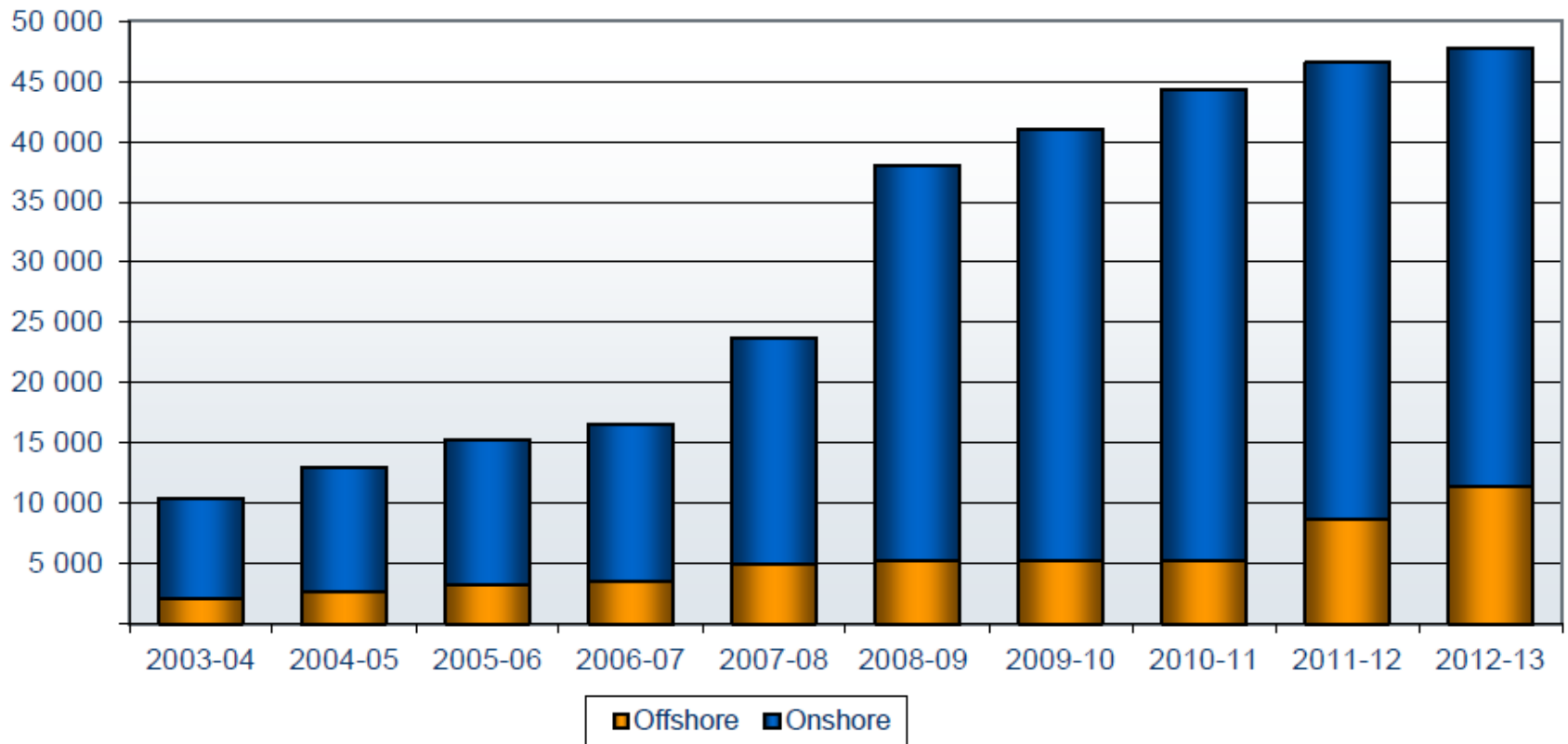
Onshore and Offshore Skilled Visa Grants, 2003-04 to 2012-13

Source: Smith *et al.*, 2014, p.11



Employer sponsored outcome 2003-04 to 2012-13

Source: DIAC 2013, p.10



1. Onshore and offshore categories refer to the location of the applicant(s) at the time the application was lodged.

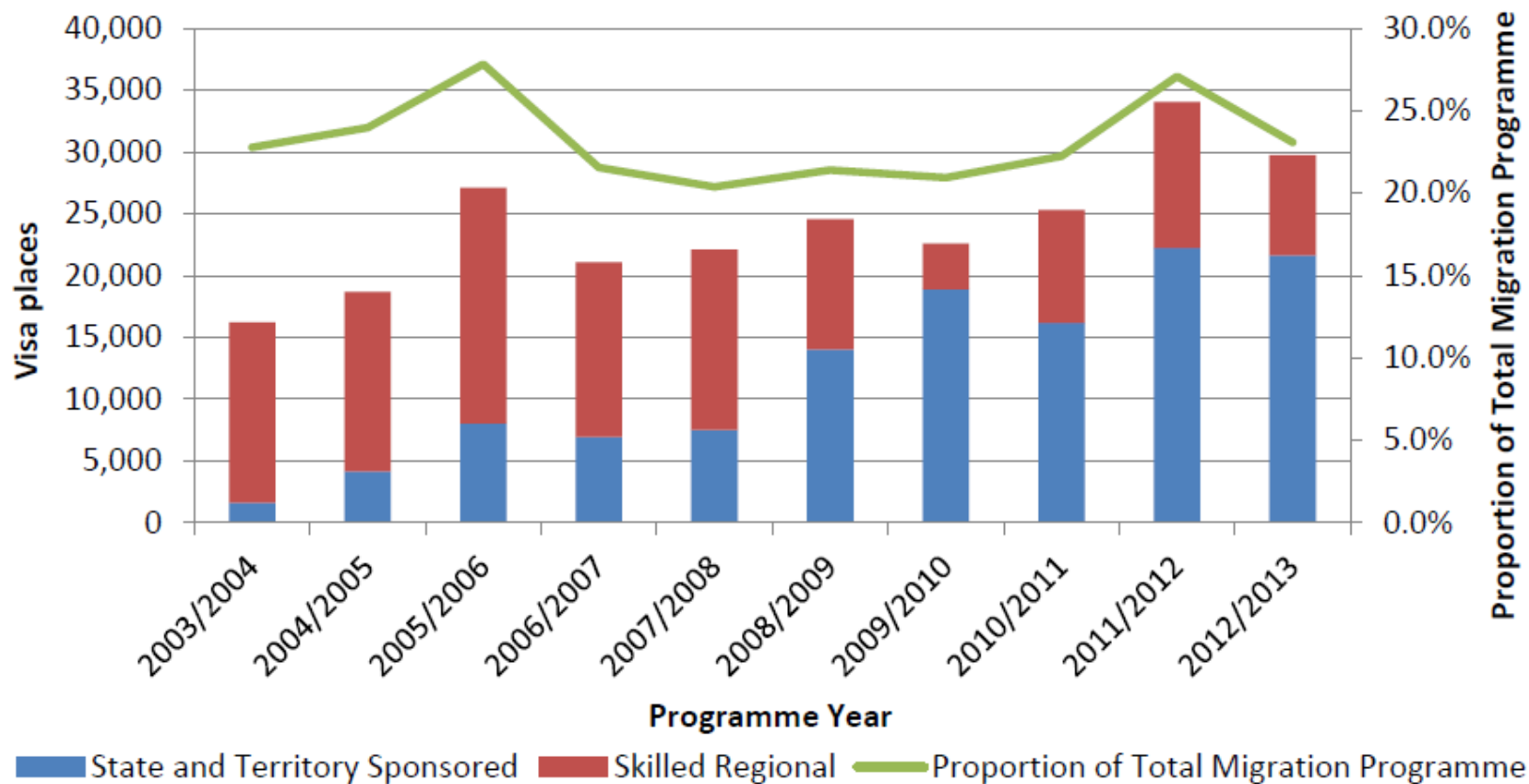
Components of Australia's Skill Stream, visa places in 2012–13

Source: Smith *et al.*, 2014, p.6

Skill Stream—128 970 visa places	
Points Tested Skilled Migration 74 020 places	Permanent Employer Sponsored 47 740 places
<p>Applicants are not sponsored by an employer but must: be invited to apply; be under 50 years of age; have competent English; have relevant skills and qualifications for an occupation on a designated list. These skills must be assessed by the relevant assessing authority prior to submitting an application. They must also pass a points test which is designed to identify migrants who have the best prospects of succeeding in the Australian labour market.</p> <p>Main visa categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Independent—44 251 places • State/Territory Sponsored—21 637 places • Skilled Regional—8 132 places 	<p>Applicants must be sponsored by an Australian employer to fill a genuine vacancy in the employer's business. The programme caters for migrants in Australia on a Temporary Work (Skilled) visa (subclass 457), those applying from outside Australia and those sponsored through a tailored and negotiated Labour Agreement.</p> <p>Main visa categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employer Nomination Scheme—25 964 places • Regional Sponsored Migration—20 510 places • Labour Agreements—1 266 places
Business Innovation and Investment 7 010 places	Distinguished Talent 200 places
<p>For migrants who have a demonstrated history of success in innovation and business who want to own and manage a new or existing business in Australia or want to maintain business and investment activity in Australia after making an investment in Australia. Once the initial stage provisional visa requirements are fulfilled the migrant can apply for a second stage permanent visa.</p>	<p>For people with special or unique talents of benefit to Australia. This visa is typically granted to individuals internationally recognised for exceptional and outstanding achievement in a profession, the arts, sport, or research and academia.</p>

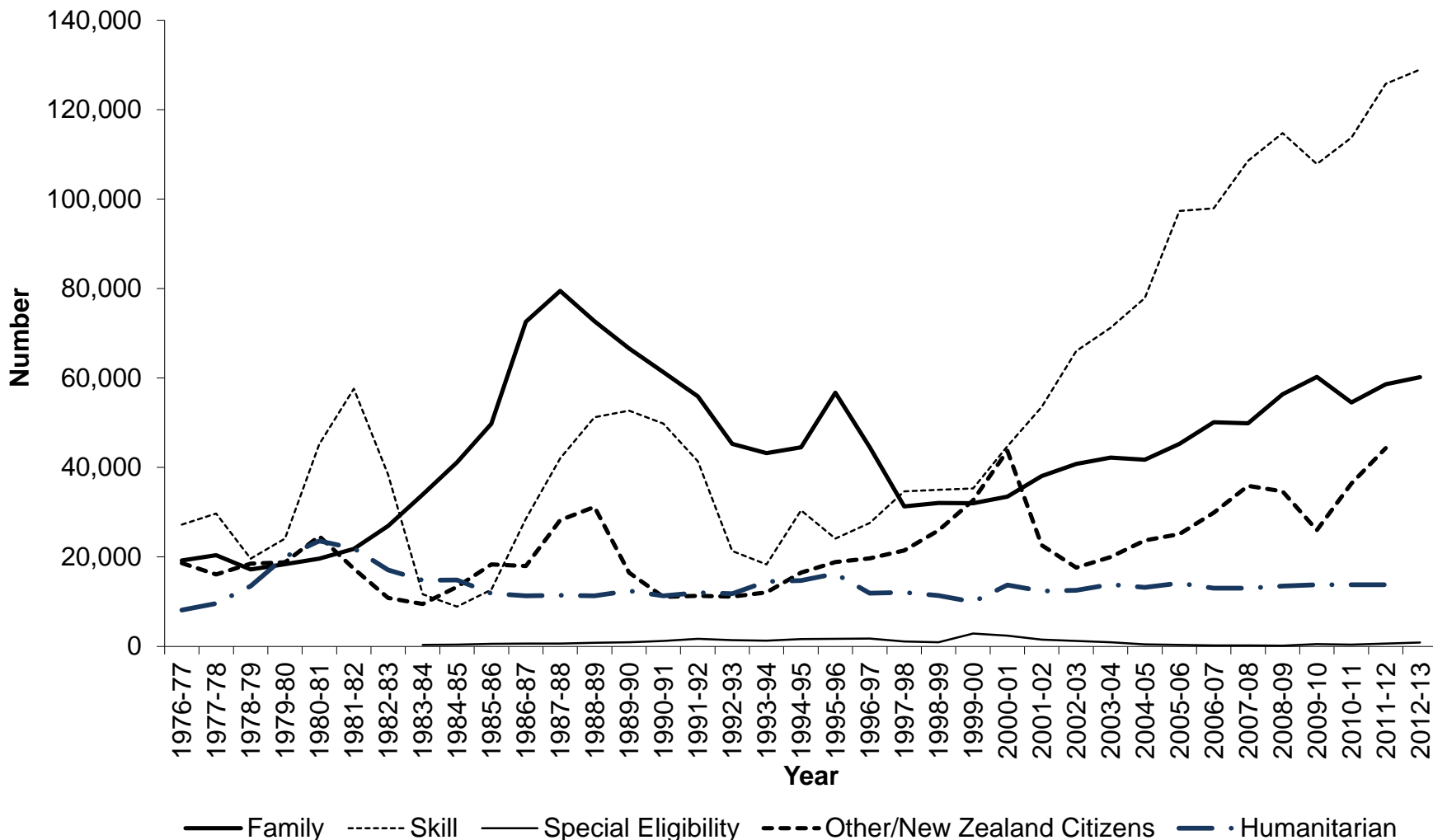
State/Territory Sponsored and Skilled Regional Visas

Source: Smith *et al.*, 2014, p.12



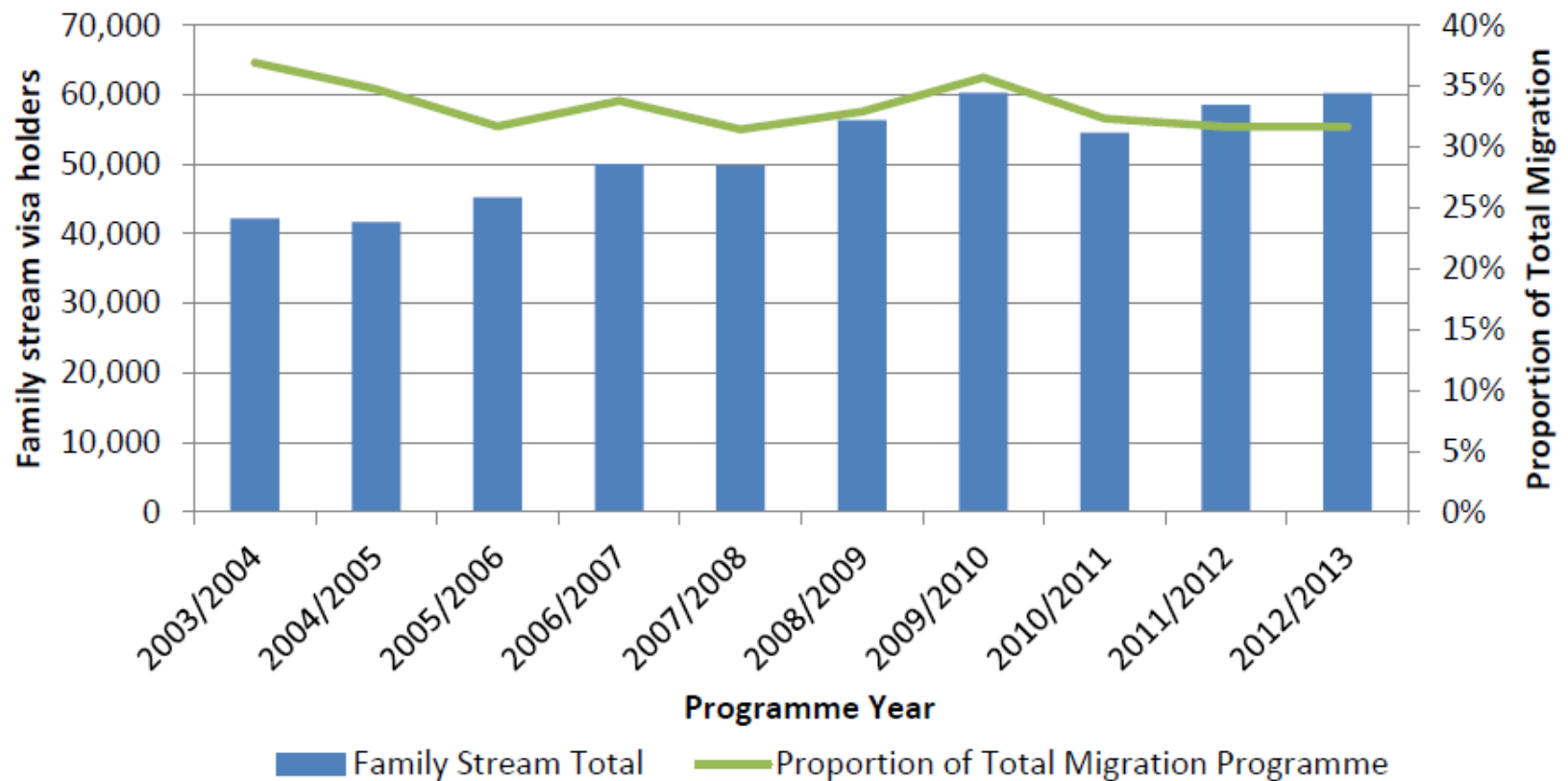
Australia: Migration Program Outcome by Stream and Non-Program Migration, 1976-7 to 2012-13

Source: DIAC *Population Flows: Immigration Aspects*, various issues; DIAC *Immigration Update*, various issues; DIAC 2012 and 2013



Growth in the Family Stream 2003/04 to 2012/13

Source: Smith *et al.*, 2014, p.15



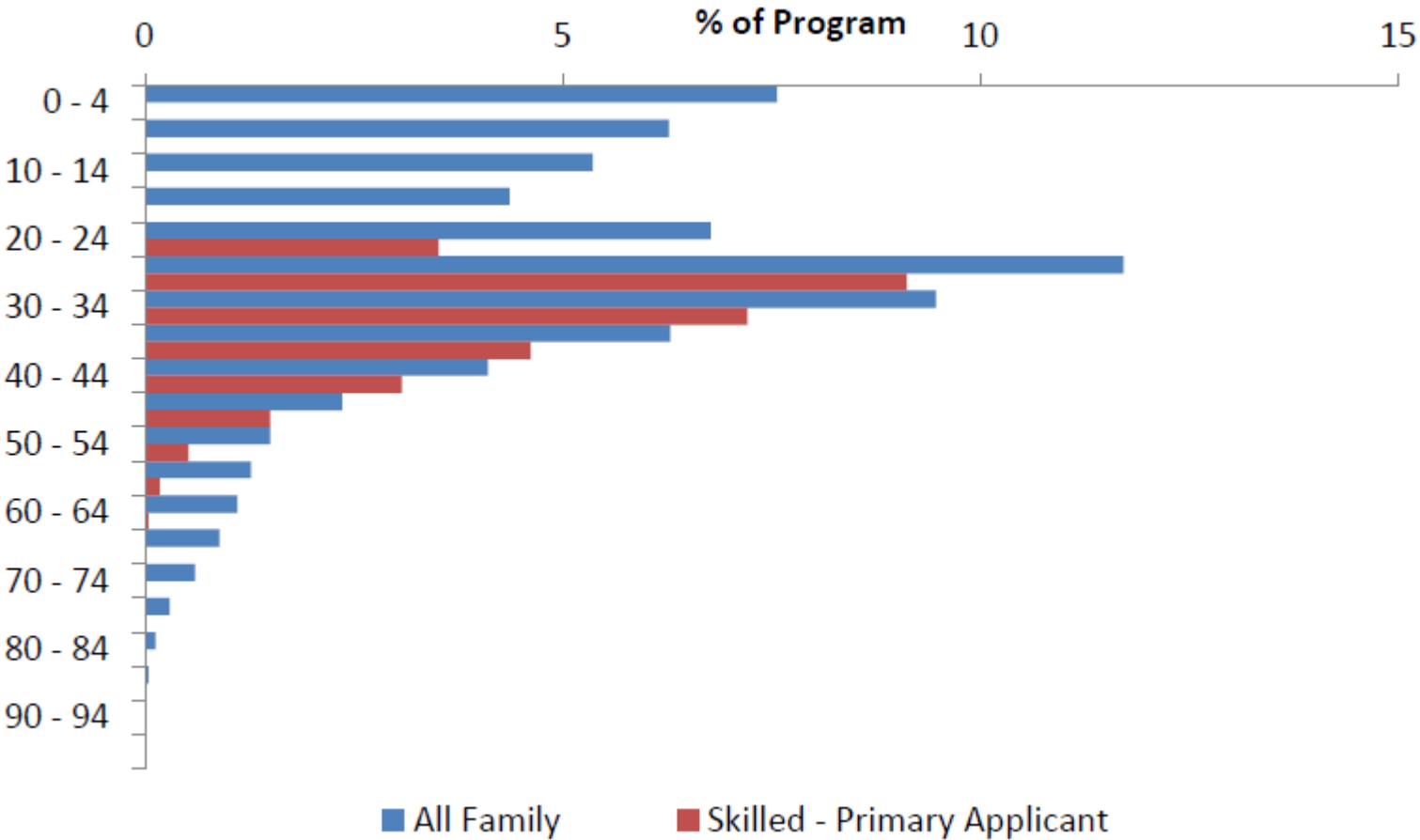
Components of the Family Stream in 2012-13

Source: Smith *et al.*, 2014, p.14

Family Stream — 60 185 visa places	
Partner — 46 338 visa places	Child — 3 850 visa places
<p>Applicants must be married, intending to get married (fiancé) or in a de facto relationship (including those in a same-sex relationship) to an eligible Australian resident.</p> <p>Main visa categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prospective marriage — 6 496 places • Partner — 46 338 places 	<p>Applicants must be a dependent child of an eligible Australian resident.</p> <p>Main visa categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child — 3 354 places • Adoption — 165 places • Orphan Relative — 331 places
Parent — 8 725 visa places	Other Family — 1 285 visa places
<p>For a parent who has a child that is an eligible Australian resident. The parent must be of equivalent age to a person who is eligible for an Australian Age pension. To help offset the cost to Australia of Parent visas a Contributory Parent visa is available which costs more but is generally processed faster.</p> <p>Main visa categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parent — 2 150 places • Contributory Parent — 6 575 places 	<p>For people to join their remaining relative (a sibling or parent), or an aged relative who is dependent on an Australian relative for most of their living costs, or a carer needed to look after an Australian relative with a medical condition.</p> <p>Main visa categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remaining Relative — 299 places • Aged Dependent Relative — 76 places • Carer — 910 places

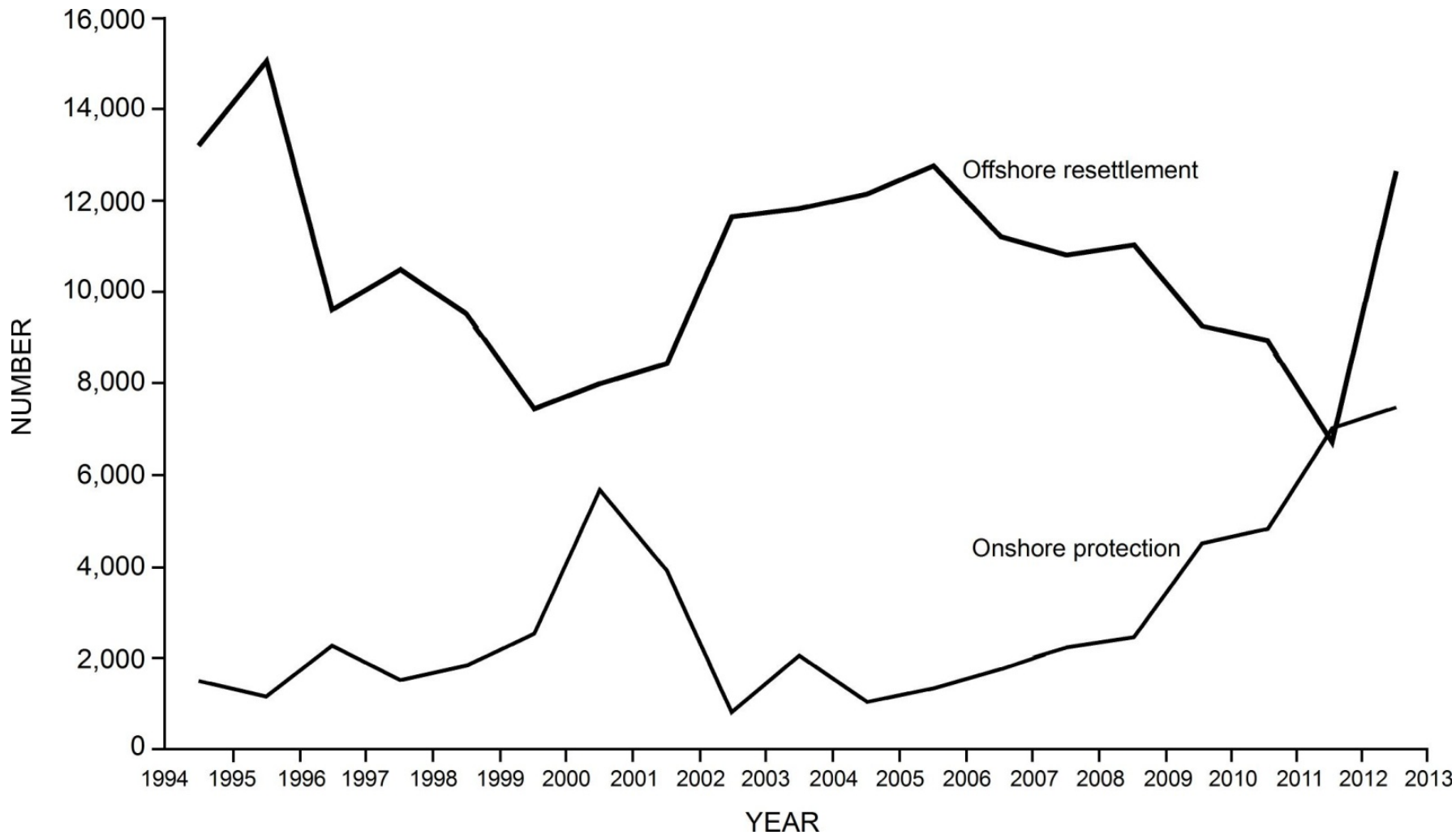
Age Distribution of Family and Skill Stream

Source: Smith *et al.*, 2014, p.16



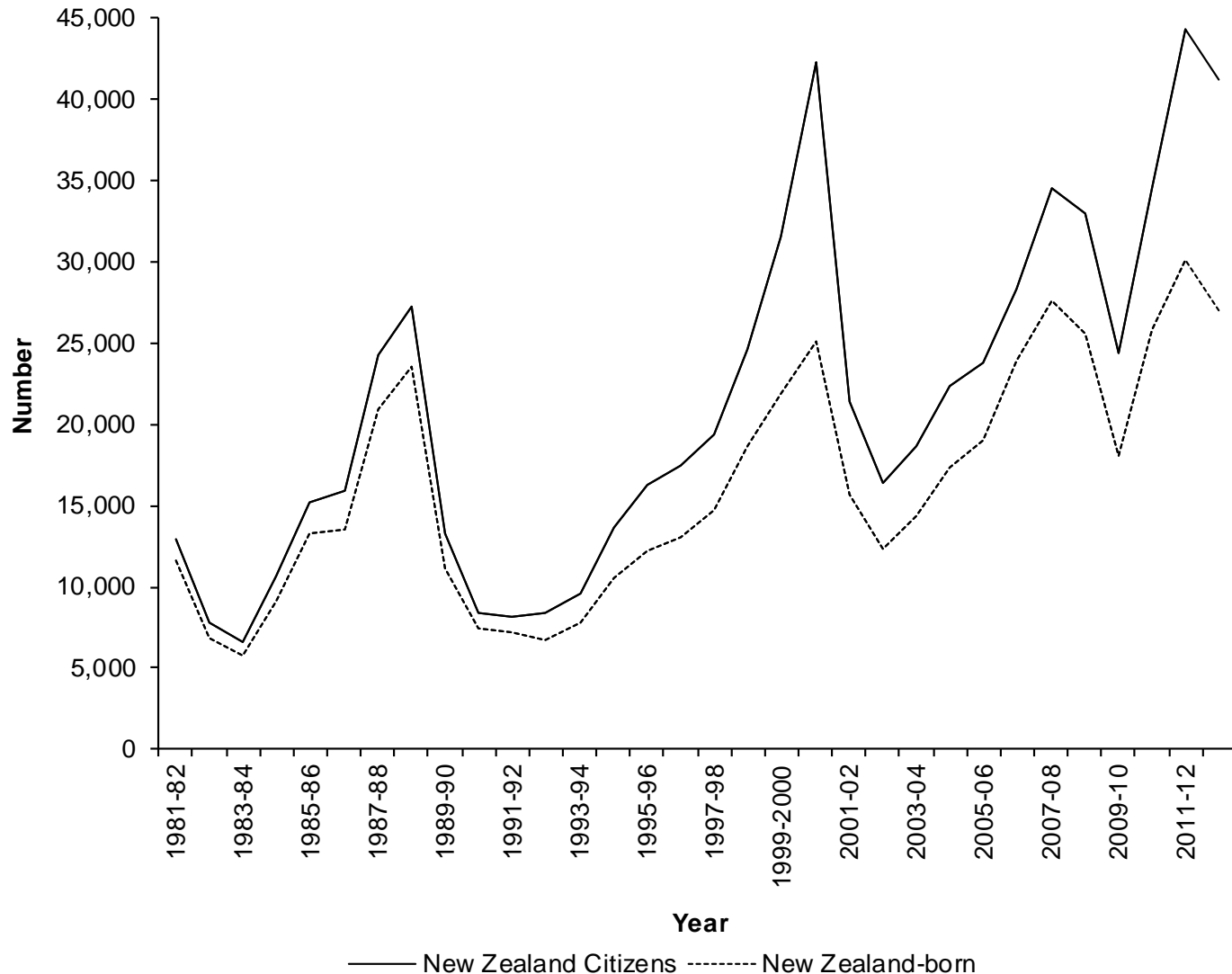
Humanitarian Program grants by category 1994–95 to 2012-13

Source: DIAC 2011a, p.59, 2011b, 2012 and 2013



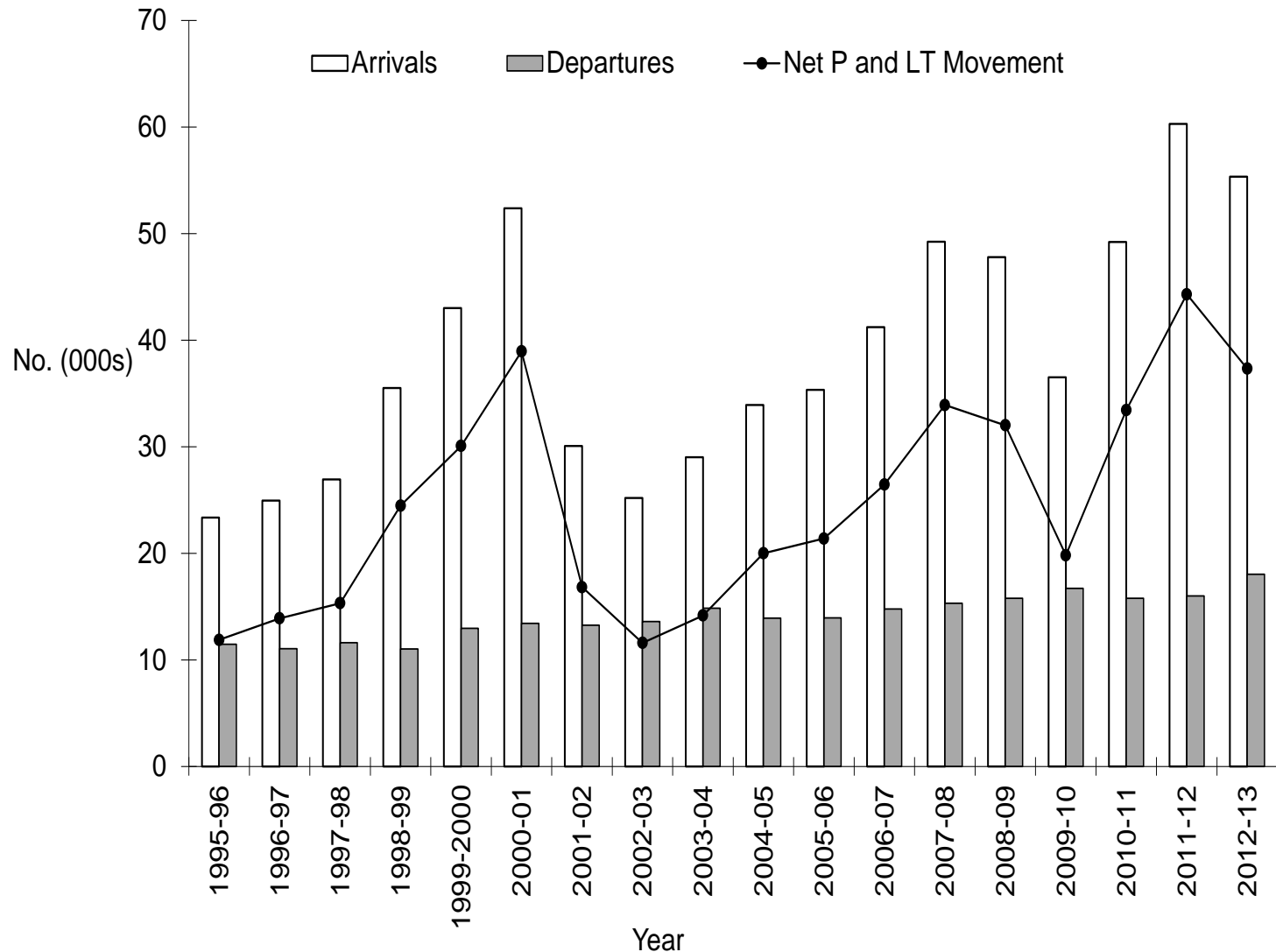
Australia: Permanent Arrivals of New Zealand Citizens and New Zealand-Born Persons, 1981-82 to 2012-13

Source: DIMIA, *Australian Immigration: Consolidated Statistics* and DIAC, *Immigration Update*, various issues



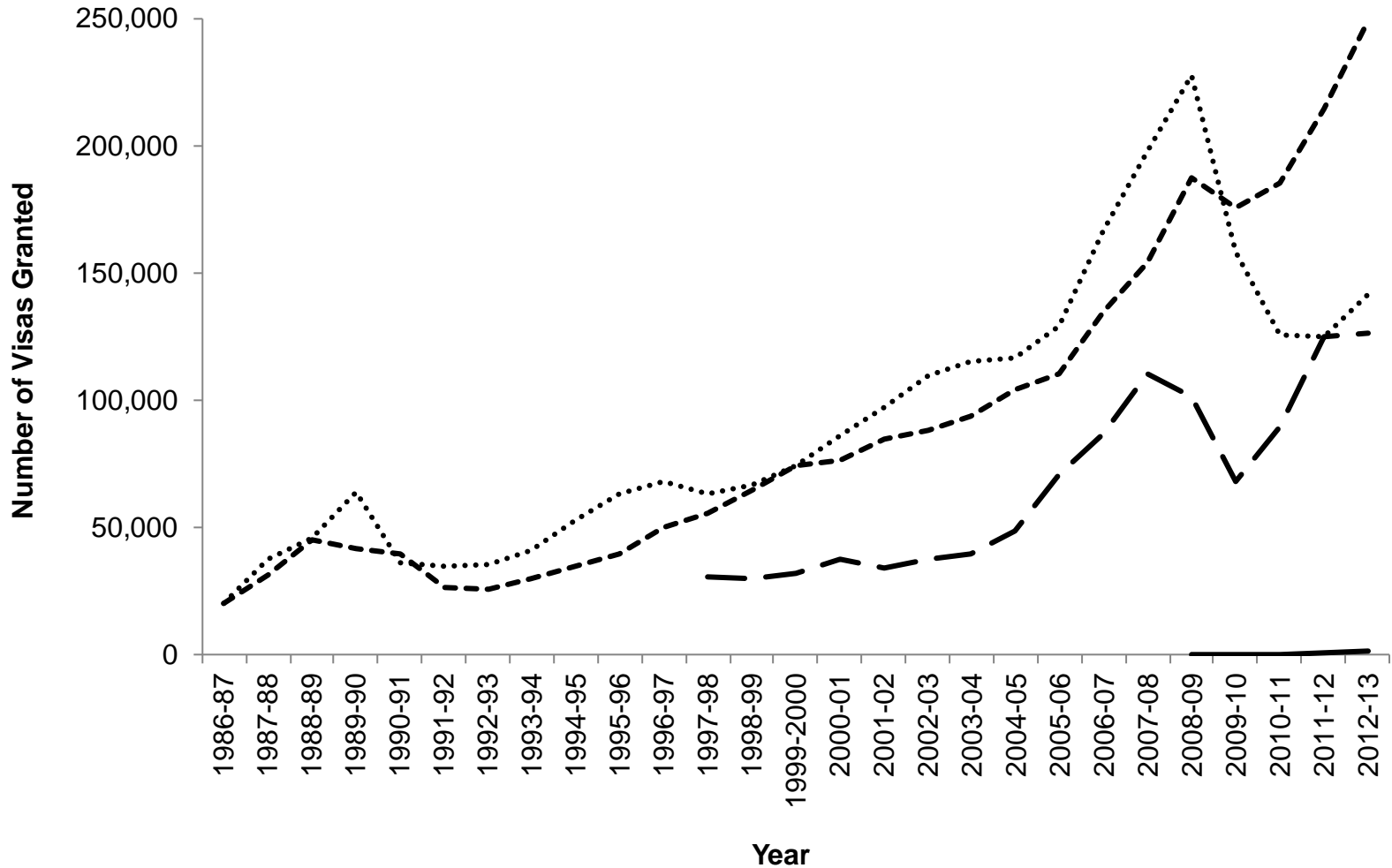
Australia: New Zealand Citizen Permanent and Long Term Arrivals and Departures, 1995-96 to 2012-13

Source: DIAC, *Population Flows: Immigration Aspects*, various issues and DIBP unpublished data



Australia: Temporary Migration, 1986-87 to 2012-13

Source: DIAC, *Population Flows: Immigration Aspects*, various issues; *DIAC Annual Report*, various issues



..... Overseas Students - - - Working Holiday Makers — 457s — Seasonal Worker Program

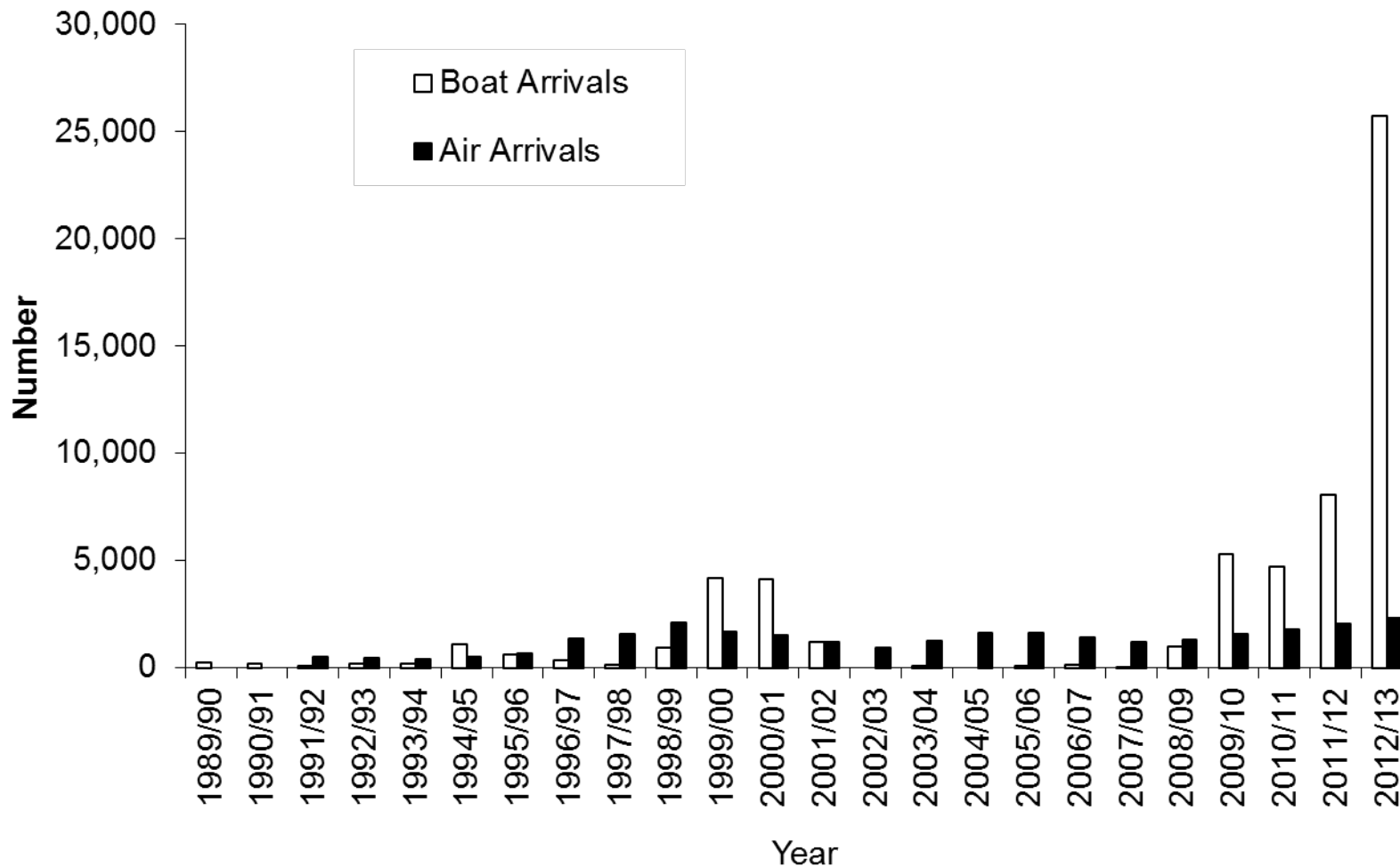
Student Visa Grants 2011-12 to 2013-14: Major Source Countries

Source: DIBP

				<i>Percent Change</i>
Citizenship Country	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2012-13 to 2013-14
China, Peoples Republic of	49,592	54,015	60,315	11.7
India	33,764	24,808	34,130	37.6
Korea, South	12,407	12,942	12,883	-0.5
Vietnam	8,161	10,725	12,495	16.5
Brazil	9,695	10,682	12,115	13.4
Thailand	8,760	9,274	11,245	21.3
Nepal	6,840	7,112	10,651	49.8
Malaysia	9,316	9,143	9,592	4.9
Indonesia	8,211	8,060	8,862	10.0
Saudi Arabia	8,517	8,084	8,164	1.0
Other	97,783	104,433	111,608	6.9
Total	253,046	259,278	292,060	12.6

Australia: Unauthorised Arrivals, 1989-90 to 2012-13

Source: DIMIA 2002, 2004 and 2005; DIAC 2007; DIAC *Annual Report*, various issues; Phillips and Spinks 2013; DIAC 2013



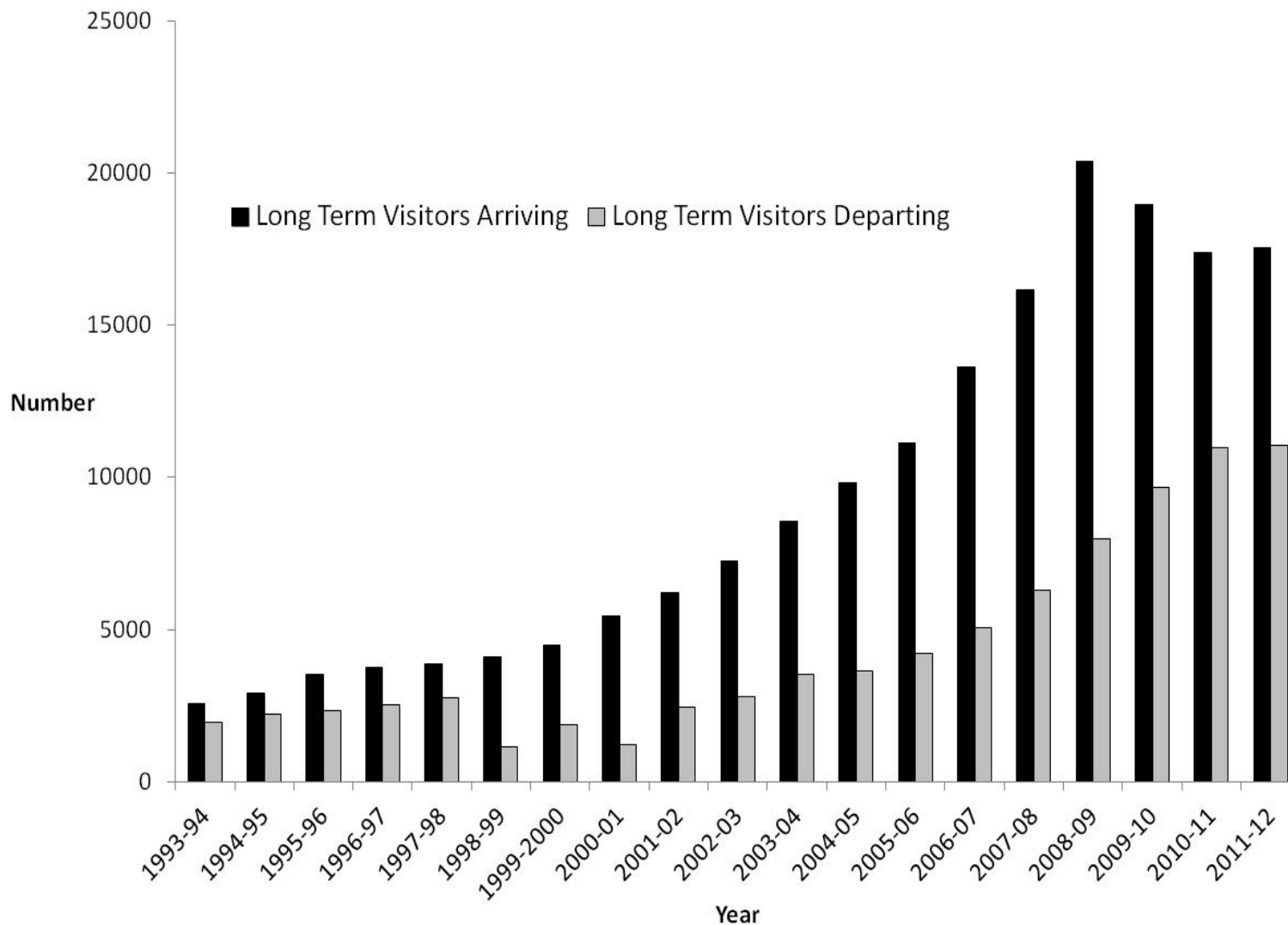
Origin of IMAs, 2013

Source: McAuliffe and Mence 2014, p.75

1.	Iranians	over 7,600 IMAs
2.	Stateless <i>(mostly Rohingya)</i>	over 2,700 IMAs
3.	Afghans	over 2,600 IMAs
4.	Sri Lankans	over 2,000 IMAs
5.	Pakistanis	over 1,500 IMAs

South Australia: Long Term Visitor Arrivals and Departures, 1993-94 to 2011-12

Source: DIAC unpublished data



Trends in Temporary Migrants

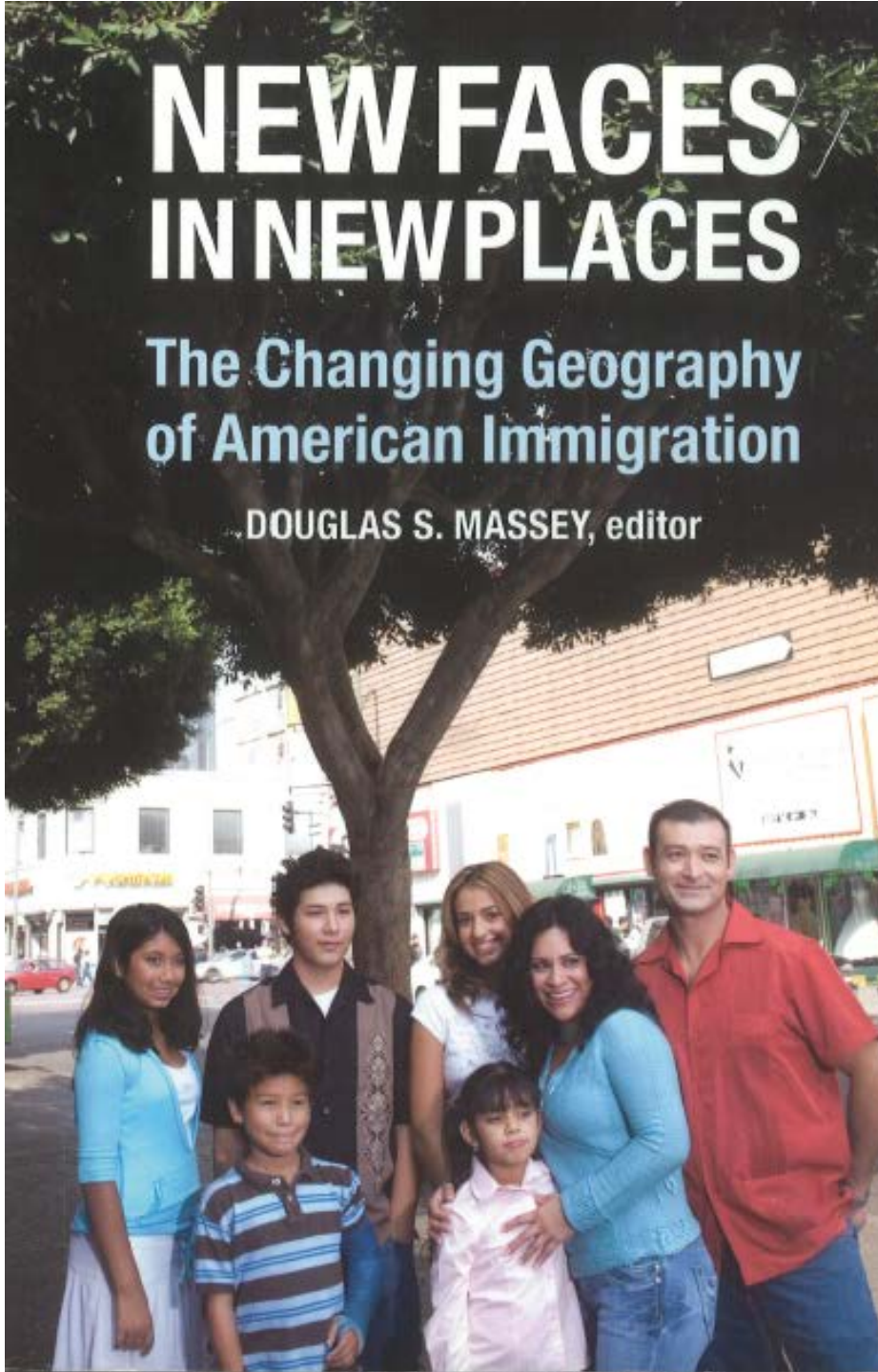
Source: DIAC 2013

2011-12	Number SA	% of Australia
Visitor Arrivals	100,742	2.67
% Change 2010-11 to 2011-12	3.2	0.5
Students 2012	18,830	6.13
Students 2010	22,190	5.8
457s	5,100	3.15

NEW FACES IN NEW PLACES

The Changing Geography
of American Immigration

DOUGLAS S. MASSEY, editor



“During the 1990s something dramatic happened – there was a marked shift of immigrants away from global cities and the states or regions where they are located toward new destinations throughout the United States”

Massey and Copafarro 2008, 26

2006-11

- Number of immigrants living in regional Australia increased from 771,574 to 1,001,645
- 19% of immigrants lived in regions
- The percentage of the population overseas-born increased from 13.7 to 15.1%

Australia-Born and Overseas-Born Population Change for Metropolitan and Non-metropolitan LGAs, 2006-11

Source: ABS Census Data 2011 (based on Usual Place of Residence)

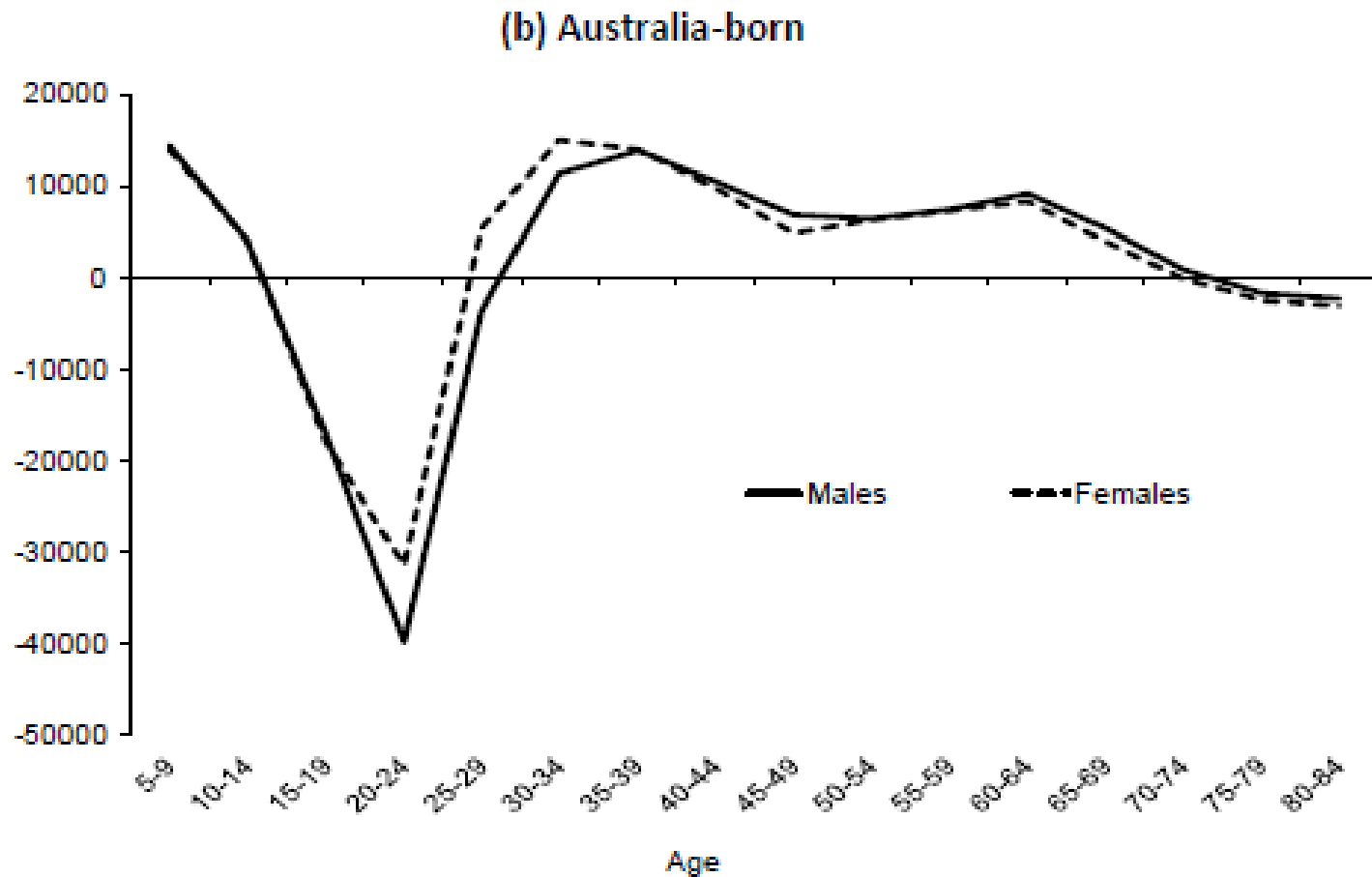
Population Change 2006-11	Metropolitan LGAs (n=126**)	Non-Metropolitan LGAs (n=433)
Overall population decrease	2	139
Overall population increase	125	294
Increase in both Australia-born and overseas-born populations	115	*278
Decrease in both Australia-born and overseas-born populations	0	32
Increase in Australia-born population and decrease in overseas-born population	0	*14
Decrease in Australia-born population and increase in overseas-born population	11	*109

* LGAs with zero population change was considered positive

** There were 127 LGAs selected as metropolitan but all data was not available for the ACT LGA

Australia: Rest of State Net Migration Profile, 2006-11

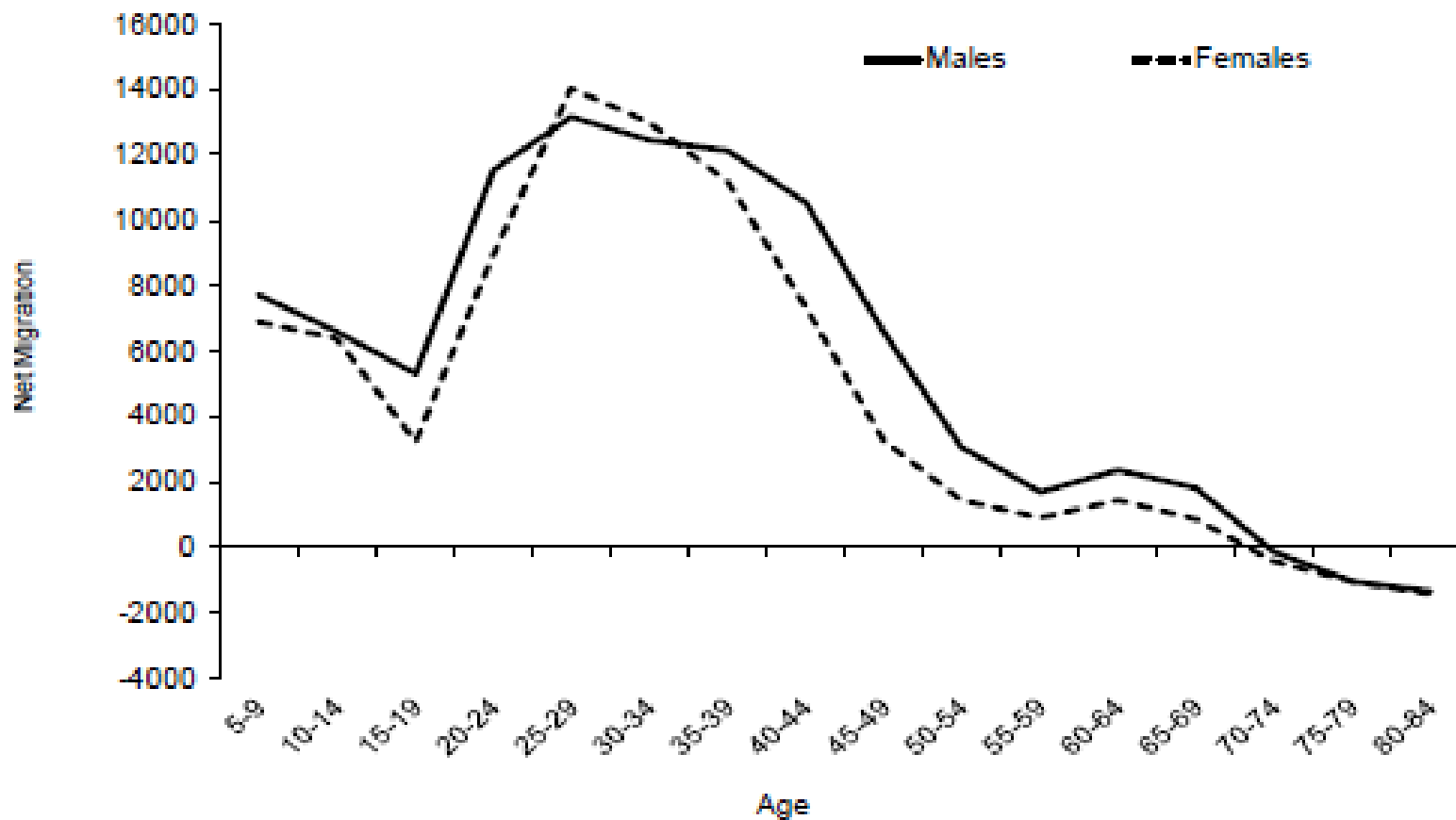
Source: ABS 2006 and 2011 Censuses



Australia: Rest of State Net Migration Profile, 2006-11

Source: ABS 2006 and 2011 Censuses

(c) Overseas-born



Immigrant settlement has a long history in regional Australia but the inmovement in the last decade differs from earlier flows in a number of ways:

- It includes a mix of high skilled and low skilled migrants.
- It includes a mix of temporary (Working Holiday Makers, Students and 457s) as well as permanent settlers.
- It includes a large non-European background component.
- It is more spatially dispersed influencing the wheat-sheep belt as well as other ecological zones in regional Australia.
- It is playing an important 'replacement role' for outmigration of Australia-born youth.
- There is every indication that this will be an even more
- Role of DIBP

Impact of Immigration on Population Distribution

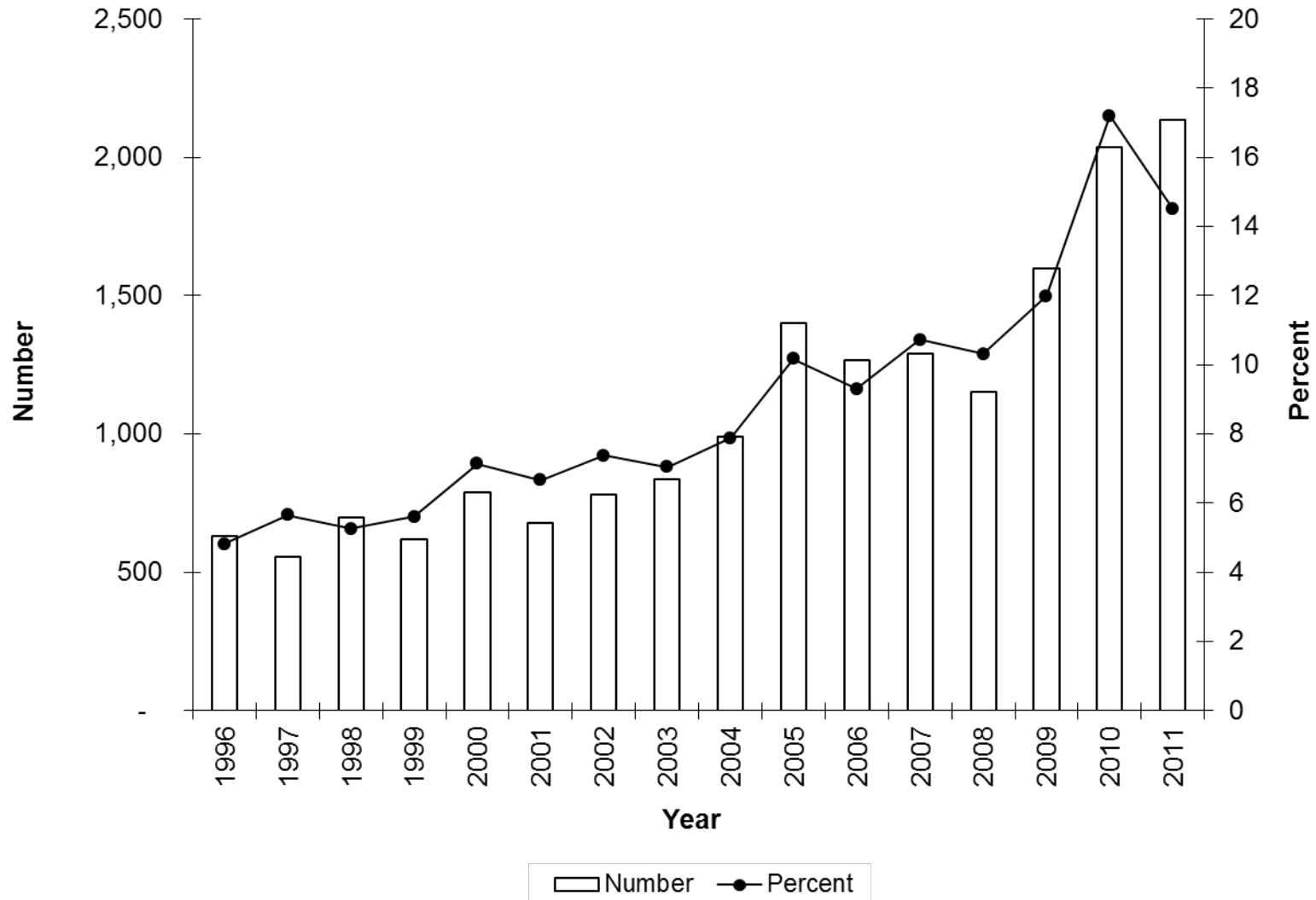
Source: Smith *et al.*, 2014, p.34

Locatio of overseas migrants arriving 2006 to 2011

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	TOTAL
Family Stream	Share of Family Stream (%)								
Capital City	35.9	24.5	8.5	4.2	9.6	0.4	0.6	1.6	85.4
Rest of State/Territory	4.2	2.2	6.0	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	14.6
Skill Stream	Share of Skill Stream (%)								
Capital City	27.3	24.7	9.8	6.8	15.6	0.4	0.6	1.6	86.9
Rest of State/Territory	2.6	1.6	6.4	0.4	1.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	13.1

Australia: Settlement of Refugee-Humanitarian Settlers Outside Capital Cities, 1996 to 2011

Source: DIAC



A New Phase of Migration?

“the numbers are critical in regional and rural Australia and represent a turning point in Australian immigration history”

Jordan *et al.* 2011, 260

Conclusion

- Global migration system changing rapidly
- ASEAN post 2015, Pacer + and the Pacific
- Asylum Seeker Issues
- 457 issues
- Coherence of policy
- Will high levels be maintained with unemployment increasing?